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Wheat produced thirty bushels from the one acre, the sample similar to that your Society did me the honour to accept.

The following Certificates were received.

This is to certify, that I have grown the Summer Wheat for three years with great success, and intend to cultivate it on a much larger scale this season, in consequence of having a more productive crop than the original produce of this county. I also sold it one day this season publicly in the market, to a miller, for 2s. per bushel more than the common white wheat: it weighed 60¾lbs. per bushel; it produced me twenty-eight Winchesters per acre: the common productions of this country wheat yielded nineteen bushels, grown in the same field the last season, and weighed the same.

W. Tyeth.

Pill Head, April 21, 1812.

The certificate of William Tyeth, Esq. of Pill Head House, near Biddeford, is from a gentleman who possesses a very correct judgment on every subject connected with agriculture, and who farms a considerable estate of his own in the most improved manner.

This is to certify, that I have cultivated the Summer Wheat for four years, and find the produce superior to the other wheats. I have sown it throughout the month of April, in general after turnips and potatoes; and it is ripe about ten days or a fortnight after the wheat that is sown at Michaelmas. The baker that I have dealt with for upwards of twenty years, has preferred it to the common red wheat; the weight per bushel is about 60lbs.; I clover the ground at the same time as with other spring crops, which I find to answer extremely well.

Leo. Wood.

South-Cott, April 22, 1812.

This is to certify, that I have cultivated the Summer Wheat, and have found it to answer extremely well, particularly this last season, and think it a valuable wheat. I am convinced that I had more bushels per acre of that wheat this season, than I should have had of any other wheat in the same ground. It was totally free from rust, and all my other wheat was much rusted, particularly in the adjoining field.

John Dene.

Horwood, April, 22, 1812.

Mr. Wood is an opulent farmer, near Biddeford; Mr. Dene a respectable clergyman, who is proprietor of a good estate, part of which he farms himself, in this neighbourhood.

Method of making a clear and limpid Copal-varnish, that preserves from Rust, instruments of Steel, Copper, Brass, &c.; by M. Geitner.

(From the Journal der Fabriken.)

The pieces of copal should be white, transparent, and without any remains of the external coat. They must be broken into small pieces, and a glass bottle half filled with them; then pour thereon rectified sulphuric ether, until the bottle is quite filled, then close it with a stopper, and leave it at rest for twenty-four hours in a moderate temperature.

At the end of the twenty-four hours, the pieces of copal will be sensibly swelled, and reduced to a sort of jelly. The stopper must be drawn out, the aperture of the vessel covered over with a piece of linen, and then it must be inverted, in order that the ether which contains a little dissolved copal, may run through the linen into another vessel.

When all the ether has run out through the linen, the glass vessel is to be returned to its first position, and entirely filled with essential oil of rosemary. It must then be well stopped, and put by in a place of moderate temperature for a few days, in order to be used as a varnish in the following manner. It must be observed, that the oil of rosemary, which is naturally yellow, is almost entirely discoloured by the copal, so that the solution becomes perfectly limpid and colourless.

The instruments or tools of steel, copper, brass, or any other metal to which this varnish is applied, must be previously rubbed with the polishing powders, which I shall here describe.

I. *A polishing Powder for Steel.*

Iron is dissolved in aquafortis by a gentle heat, and the solution, evaported to dryness, leaves a very fine red powder. Boiling water must be six or eight times poured over it, in order to edulcorate it, then thrown on a filter, and dried lastly by a gentle heat.

II. *For polishing Copper and Brass.*

Is made with aquafortis and copper

filings instead of iron, and treated in the same manner as the above No. I.

III. *A polishing powder for general use.*

A certain quantity of the *caput mortuum* of vitriol, is heated to redness in a crucible for half an hour; it is afterwards levigated with water upon a glass plate, then several times edulcorated with boiling water, and the finest part is thrown upon a filter to dry. Four parts of this powder must be mixed with two parts of fine red-lead, well prepared, and one part of diaphoretic antimony. This mixture is dry, and forms the polishing powder.

The instruments must be polished with a piece of fine buck-skin; they are then to be made warm upon a stove, and the varnish applied to them with a brush.

Brass instruments which are to be made of a golden colour, should be heated until they become a deep yellow, and the varnish immediately put on. This varnish is scarcely perceptible on the surface, and is so durable, that the instruments may be heated for a long time without tarnishing.

Method of making a Varnish for Wood, which resists boiling Water; by M. Bempoix, of Geneva.

(From the Magasin des Erfindungen.)

To prepare this varnish, take of linseed oil one pound and a half; amber, one pound; litharge pulverised, five ounces; white-lead pulverised, five ounces; minium, five ounces.

Boil the linseed oil in an untinned copper vessel, and suspend in it the litharge and the minium in a small bag, which must not touch the bottom of the vessel.

Continue the ebullition until the oil has acquired a deep brown colour; then take out the bag, and put in a clove of garlick; this is to be repeated seven or eight times, the ebullition being always continued.

Before the amber is added to the oil, it is to be mixed with two ounces of linseed oil, and melted over a fire that is well kept up. When the mass is fluid, it is to be poured into the linseed oil; this mixture is to be boiled and stirred continually for two or three minutes; afterwards filter the mixture, and preserve in it bottles tightly corked.

When this varnish is used, the wood must be previously well polished, and covered with a thin coat of soot and spirit of turpentine. When this coat is dry, some of the varnish may be applied, which should be distributed equally on every part with a small fine sponge. This operation is to be repeated four times, being always careful that each coat be well dried first. After the last coat of varnish, the wood must be dried in an oven, and afterwards polished.

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